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FOR the convenience of being near to his manufactory, and continuing several improvements lately made in that branch, has removed from the Covenant Close to Bridge-street, opposite the entrance to the late Mr. Parton's Meeting-house, where he continues to sell as formerly, viz.

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A LARGE PLAN of GIBRALTAR, printed on a sheet super-royal paper, exhibiting the strength of that important garrison to the land-side, pointing out the elevation of the rock, and fortifications above the lighthouse, against which the Spanish and French armies are erecting their batteries, the situation of Willis's Battery and Old Mole, with all the other works to the land side.

Commissions, addressed as above, will be punctually attended to.

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeesses, in Parliament assembled.

The SEVENTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to examine, take, and state, the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Kingdom.

[Continued from our last.]

AS the Deputy Paymasters-General of the forces abroad transmit, from time to time, to the Pay-office of the Army in England, the warrants of the Commanders in Chief, which have been paid by them—that we might omit no means of information of the sums issued, we procured from the Pay-office of the Army a list of these warrants, in which we find other sums issued during the same period, to officers in the department of the Commissary-General, not included in the quarterly lists received from the Treasury, amounting, together, to the sum of 193,000*l.* which, being added to the sum of 1,521,076*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* make the total sum issued to the Commissaries at New York, 1,714,076*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* and the total sum issued to these four departments there, 4,387,183*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

We required from the Office of the Auditors of the Imprest, a list of all those persons who have been employed in the expenditure of the public money for the army services in North America, and who had either passed or delivered in their accounts to that office since the 1st of January 1776. We examined the officers whose names we found inserted in these lists, and who were within the reach of our application; (that is to say) Robert Mackenzie, Esq; Secretary and Paymaster to Lieutenant-General Sir William Howe; Major-General Sir William Erskine, and William Lord Cathcart. Quarter-Master-General: Lieutenant-Colonel William Shirreff, and Major Richard England, Deputy Quarter-Masters-General. We examined Lieutenant-Colonel George Clerk, Barrack-Master-General; and John Montreuil, Esq; Chief Engineer, whose names are not in this list, their accounts not being as yet delivered in. Daniel Chamier and Daniel Wier, Esqrs. the two Commissaries General during that period, are both dead: None of the accounts of either, and a few only of the vouchers of the latter, are in the Auditor's office; and therefore the article of provisions, though a very important and expensive branch of this expenditure, and many other articles of expence in that department, were not within our reach in this enquiry. We examined also Captain David Laird, the agent for victuallers, store-ships, and small craft; and Mr William Butler, an Assistant-Commissary.

From the information given by these several officers, and from the vouchers and papers they have supplied us with, we have been able to acquire some knowledge of the rules by which these departments have been governed; and to trace, in some measure, the manner in which these branches of the public expenditure have been conducted in North America.

The subjects of expence which these officers are employed about, may be distinguished under two general heads; the purchase of articles wanted for the use of the army, and the payment for services performed.

The presiding officers in these departments, though they are the persons who must render the account, yet, from the extent and multiplicity of their business, can very seldom themselves attend either to the purchase or the payment: They have their deputies, assistants, superintendants, agents, inspectors, conductors, clerks, and other officers under them, who are the acting persons entrusted with the conduct of different parts of the transaction, and upon whose knowledge and fidelity they rely for the due execution of that trust. Some of their inferior officers make the bargains; some attend to, and certify the execution; others are employed in the payments, and take the receipts. Each department has its office where the payments are made: The person who receives, must be either the person himself who is entitled, or his assignee or agent; and he must produce an order, ticket, or certificate, of the proper officer, either directing the payment, or authenticating the material circumstances of the purchase or service. The receipts are generally taken in the name of the principal, whoever the officer may be that pays them; because, the warrants of the Commander in Chief being made payable to the principal, he, by receiving the sums, becomes the only person accountable; and he cannot discharge himself but by vouchers, which, upon the face of them, appear to be for payments made by him: But there are instances where the Auditors of the Imprest have, in particular cases, allowed receipts, taken in the name of the deputy, to be vouchers for the principal.

The payments are, for the most part, made in dollars, at 4*s.* 8*d.* each, sterling, but computed in New York currency, which is to sterling in the proportion of twelve to seven. The sums we shall have occasion to mention hereafter, are all in sterling.

The price paid for the purchase of the articles wanted, varied according to the demands of the army, and the means of supply: But the price of many of the services was regulated and fixed.

It was not practicable for us to examine into the circumstances attending the purchase of the stores, materials, and variety of articles used in the several departments: We could form no judgment of the necessity there was for procuring them, or of the value, or of the price; the means of information were not within our reach; and therefore we directed our attention to the other branch of expence, the services, as a subject that bore the appearance at least of a more successful investigation.

The movements and various occasions of the army rendered it necessary to employ a great number of vessels of different kinds, with pilots and seamen, and many waggons, horses, drivers, artificers, and labourers. Of the vessels, waggons, and horses, very few were purchased by Government for the use of the army; by far the greatest part of them were hired by the month, or the day, and very many of them kept in continual pay. The hire of all these, which constitutes a very considerable part of the expenditure, was, in some cases, uncertain, and depended upon circumstances; but in many it was regulated, and settled at a certain price. The hire of a vessel under thirty tons was 3*d.* halfpenny a day per ton; the wages of each seaman was 2*s.* 4*d.* a day, with a soldier's ration, and 1*l.* 6*s.* of a quart of rum. The hire of a vessel of thirty tons and upwards was 10*s.* a month per ton, until May 1777, when the rate of wages, and the price of provisions, and of naval stores, being encreased, it was raised to 13*s.* The owner was engaged to find the proportion of six men to every hundred tons, to victual them, and to keep the vessel in repair. The hire, by the day, of a small waggon, with one driver, and two horses, was 7*s.*; of a larger waggon, with one driver and four horses, 12*s.*; of a single horse, 1*s.* 9*d.*; of a driver alone, from 7*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; of a common labourer, from 7*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*

All the vessels and small craft (except those in the Engineer's department) were at first procured by and under the inspection and management of the Quarter-Master-General; but the business of that office encreasing, the Commander in Chief, by warrant, dated 1st of January 1777, created an officer to be agent for victuallers, store-ships, and small craft: He was called the Superintendent of Vessels; and to his charge were committed all the vessels and small craft, with their appendages, employed in the service of the army (except those attached to the Chief Engineer, which were left still to remain under his care;) he was enjoined to see that they were properly manned and equipped, and justly rated as to their tonnage; he was authorized to charter or hire vessels for inland navigation, when necessary, and to appropriate to the several departments the number they wanted, and such as were best contracted for the respective services. Though the Quarter-Master-General was thus relieved from the trouble of providing and superintending the vessels, pilots, and seamen, yet the payment of the hire of them was still left to his office, and continued there until the beginning of the year 1778, when the Commander in Chief issued orders, that the hire should be paid in the office of that department where they were employed. The mode of payment was this: The Superintendent granted, sometimes upon his own knowledge, sometimes upon the information of persons under him, to the person entitled, a ticket of pay, signed by himself or his deputy, and directed to the proper officer, specifying the service, the time, and the sum. This ticket was, upon payment, left at the office; and at the end of every quarter the Superintendent took up all these tickets from the several offices, and, after examination with his check-book, gave to each principal officer one general voucher, signed by himself, for the total sum contained in all these tickets, and paid by him during that quarter.

Much the greatest number of the waggons, horses, and drivers, employed in the service of the army, were procured by the Quarter-Master-General. The Commander in Chief ordered the establishment, that is, the number which he judged to be necessary for the occasions of the army, and in what proportion they should be distributed amongst the several corps, and for the different services. This establishment was permanent, and kept constantly, as far as it could be, complete. The Quarter-Master-General made a return of them every quarter to the Commander in Chief, which return was called the di-

tribution, and contained an account of all the waggons, horses, and drivers at that time under his direction, and in what service employed; for all these he was responsible, and paid the hire and contingent expences. The other departments had likewise waggons, horses, and drivers, in their service, which were procured by themselves, and paid by their respective principal officers. All these departments had artificers and labourers, procured by the officers in the several branches, hired by the day, and paid in each respective office.

The receipts given for these services were of two kinds; either separate receipts, given by individuals in the common form; or one receipt, prefixed to a list comprehending the signatures of many persons. Of the latter kind, one uniform mode was adopted in all these offices; two specimens of which, the one taken from the instance of waggons, horses, and drivers, and the other from that of labourers, in the office of the Quarter-Master-General, are inserted in the appendix. The first column contains the names of the persons entitled, or supposed to be entitled; the sum he is entitled to receive is wrote in the last column but one; and in the last are the signatures of the same persons, wrote or made either by themselves, or by persons deputed by them.

In pursuing this enquiry into the methods and forms by which this expenditure has been carried on, we have had in view two principal objects: One is, to discover whether any fraud has in fact been committed upon the public in the course of these money transactions; the other is, to observe, whether the public has been sufficiently guarded against fraud and imposition, in the mode adopted for carrying on this expenditure.

Could a single instance of fraud be discovered in any of the accounts of these officers, such a discovery would so corrupt and vitiate that account, as to subject the whole of it to a revision and unravelment, though adjusted and passed with all the solemnities of the Exchequer.

These accountants are charged with all the sums they have received of the Paymaster-General of the forces, by the warrants of the Commander in Chief. They cannot discharge themselves but by the receipts of the persons to whom they, or their officers have paid these sums. The receipts are fair upon the face of them; each contains all the essentials of a true voucher; a date, the subject matter, the sum paid, the person of whom received, and the person receiving. If the transaction has not been a fair one, and Government has been defrauded of any part of the money, the voucher, which is the evidence of that transaction, must, in some part of it, be false or fraudulent. To discover whether it is so or not, the person, who appears to have signed it, is always a material, and in some cases, the only witness, who can tell whether the sum specified in the receipt has been received, was in fact the sum bona fide paid; but persons under this description are not amenable to us, sitting in this kingdom; they are in North America. Numberless, and in a variety of ways, may have been the frauds and impositions committed upon government, without the knowledge even of the officer who passes the accounts, being himself not privy to the payments, but relying, for the truth of the vouchers he produces as his discharge, upon the integrity and fidelity of his inferior officers.

[To be continued.]

From the London Papers, Aug. 19.

L O N D O N.

We have the best authority to say, that a negotiation for a treaty offensive and defensive with Russia, is now, and has been on the tapis ever since Lord Shelburne became Premier. It was proposed on our part, that Russia should receive a subsidy of 1,000,000*l.* from England, and that for this she should engage to furnish us with 20 sail of the line, completely manned; the court of London pledging itself to undertake an expedition against Minorca, which, when conquered, should be given up to Russia, to hold as a fief of the crown of England. There is demur on the part of the court of St Petersburg, but it is not to the terms of the treaty, which are thought reasonable; the Empress wishes that the King of Prussia might be induced to be a party in the treaty, and that Denmark might also be brought over to it; as by the former the Emperor would be prevented from attacking the new acquisitions of Russia in Poland; whilst the Swedes would, on the other hand, be kept in awe, and prevented by the Danes from making any diversion in favour of France, by an attempt to recover the fine province of Livonia, which Sweden lost in one of its wars with Russia. How this negotiation will end time alone can determine; but certain it is, that it was for the purpose of treating with the King of Prussia on this subject, that Earl Cholmondeley was appointed Ambassador to the court of Berlin; but his Lordship has since declined the appointment, in favour of another gentleman, of much more political experience than his Lordship.

On Sunday next the grand attack will be made upon Gibraltar; and upon the event of that day's firing, a judgment may be formed, whether that garrison can stand till Lord Howe appears to relieve it. That day's firing will be most violent, in honour of the day, as it will be on the feast of St Louis, the patron of France.

The grant of a free trade to Ireland will operate to the benefit of that, as well as this country, in a manner that, perhaps, but few people foresee. That the goods manufactured in Ireland may command a trade at foreign markets, they must be made of equal goodness with those of England: Thus a kind of rivalry will take place as to the excellency of the products of each country, and this cannot fail mutually to promote the interest of both, by raising the reputation of, and consequently increasing the foreign demand for the manufactures of the sister kingdoms.

The place of principal Secretary to a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is a very handsome provision for a young man of family; the salary alone is 4000*l.* a-year, besides the vast patronage that he enjoys under the Viceroy, and the provision which is generally made for him for life, except in cases of sudden departure.



Whitehall, Aug. 20.

THE King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Landaff, for electing a Bishop of that See, the same being vacant by the translation of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor Shure Barrington, late Bishop thereof, to the Bishopric of Salisbury; and also a letter to the said Dean and Chapter, recommending the Reverend Richard Watson, Doctor in Divinity, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Landaff.

The King has been pleased to appoint William Wyndham Grenville, Esq. to be of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council in the kingdom of Ireland.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, August 20.

The Two Brothers, Brooks, from Hambourg to Leith, is taken by the Dutch fleet.

The General Dalling, Hartwell, and Minerva, from Clyde, arrived at Jamaica, carried in with them a valuable Spanish prize.

The Terra Nova, Maclean, from Popocatepetl to New South Wales, after escaping the combined fleets, was taken the 20th of July near the Banks, by the Marquis de Fayette, American privateer, who put five of her crew on board, and ordered her for Salem. On the 27th three Englishmen, which remained on board, returned and brought her into Timgmouth. The Rialto, Paddy, from Newfoundland to Lisbon, was taken by the same privateer.

The Two Brothers, Durell, from Jersey to Quebec, was taken by three American privateers in the Straights of Belleisle.

The Lowly Betty, —, from Jamaica to Quebec, was taken off Canco, by two American privateers, and sent for Salem.

The Exchange, Barnsair, from London and Cork to Quebec, was taken the 18th of June, by the Jackall privateer of Salem.

The Friendship, Swain, late Toby, was lost on the coast of Labrador in October last.

Ellmore 6. Arrived two Dutch frigates, with eight merchant ships under convoy, and an English brig they captured, supposed to be the Nancy, Rackham, of Yarmouth, from Liverpool, with salt. P. S. The ships that failed hence the 2d inst. were chased by the Dutch into Wingo, and the vicinity thereof; and though we do not hear of any being taken, we with none may be lost on the coast.

The Sally, Ludlam, from Antigua to London, which was on shore near Margate, is got off without material damage.

From the London Papers, August 20.

L O N D O N

By letters received yesterday from Ellmore, we are happy to learn, that the forty fail of Baisick ships, which fell in with the Dutch squadron, have escaped, excepting three, two of which they came up with and captured, and the other, a brig, was run on shore; the remaining part of the fleet are got safe into Wingo, in Norway, from whence they were to sail in a few days, so that we may shortly expect to hear of their arrival in the Harbours! The Dutch squadron are since arrived at Ellmore, with the two vessels they captured.

Government have received advice from Lisbon, of six victuallers, with about 1000 Hanoverian troops on board, having arrived at Gibraltar the 14th ult. under convoy of a 32 gun frigate; these ships failed from Spithead in June last, and it was generally believed they were bound to New York, so that the Spaniards had not received the least intimation of their design: Too much praise cannot be given to the Admiralty Board for this well-timed manoeuvre, which has entirely removed all apprehension for the safety of that garrison.

Captain S. who is lately arrived from Gibraltar, escaped out of the Mole in an open tartan, in the night of the 30th of July, and was going off to Barbary to get shipping for Europe, but luckily fell in with an Imperial vessel for Ostend, which agreed to take him in, on a promise of 200 guineas: This officer's coming over is said to be owing to a French deserter from the Spanish camp having furnished Governor Elliot with such intelligence as he thought necessary to be communicated by the earliest opportunity to government.

The Spaniards are casting cannon before Gibraltar off a immense a size, that they could not be transported by land from any other foundry. They have borrowed the idea from the Turks, who make use of the largest and heaviest battering cannon in the world; and who always cast it before the place they mean to batter. At the siege of Rhodes they cast several pieces of this kind of cannon, which weighed a ball of 150 lb. wt.: The dreadful consequences that attended the firing of such immense guns, may be conceived from this circumstance, that the report of them was heard (as Vertot relates) at the distance of 100 miles, by a Knight of Rhodes, who commanded at a small island at that distance from the town besieged; and who, with his whole garrison, heard the report very distinctly whenever there was a fine day, and the wind blew gently from Rhodes. The Spanish ordinance is much less than the Turkish; but still infinitely larger than any that was ever used in Europe by any others than the Turks.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 12th ult. contain accounts that the enemy were making every preparation for the attack; and that near two hundred fail of ships and small craft had arrived there with stores of all kinds for the camp; and that a French convoy, consisting of 80 fail, had arrived there under the escort of a frigate.

In order to counteract the attack by sea, it is said that General Elliot has, with infinite labour, cut vast holes in the solid rock, which he intends to use as mortars to throw, not shells, but stones, iron, &c. upon the gun-boats, and floating batteries. These holes are in imitation of the immense rock mortars in the island of Malta, which contain several hogheads full of stones, &c. and when discharged into the air, there falls a dreadful shower of these deadly materials, that covers the sea for the space of a quarter of a mile, and could not fail to sink the boats, or kill the men who should be so unfortunate as to be caught in this dreadful shower.

Colonel Tarleton has offered himself a volunteer at Gibraltar, and goes out with the fleet; as does also Capt. Cumberland, and Capt. Gosling, of the guards.

According to the Portsmouth letter of this day, there are 28 fail of the line at Spithead, and nine fail sitting in the harbour; with the ships daily expected from the river, &c. they are in hopes that besides the squadron for the North Seas, Lord Howe will have 38 fail of the line.

A private letter from the Hague, by the way of Ostend, says, "According to the best accounts from Berlin, the King of Prussia, in conjunction with the Empress of Russia, intends to send such a force to the relief of Great-Britain, as will enable his Britannic Majesty to stand against all the force his enemies can bring against him; which has induced the several powers at war to agree to the entering into a negotiation for a peace with England."

Prince Alfred, who was lately recovering from a severe illness, has had within these few days a dangerous relapse: It is said two of the household physicians are constantly in waiting.

The King and Queen of France are said to interest them-

selves in the behalf of Captain Agill, which, if true, may probably be the means of preserving the life of a worthy and innocent man, and do great credit to their Majesties feeling and humanity.

A court of Directors of the East-India Company will be held on Thursday at the East-India House, when the pursers of the outward-bound East-Indiamen are expected to have their dispatches.

Government have returned the East-India Company every hand the Company lent them, so that the ships only wait for the sailing of the grand fleet.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Aug. 18.

Lord Keppel, who arrived here on Friday afternoon, has made a complete survey of every ship in dock or about; among which the fleet at Spithead has been very particularly inquired into. Yesterday his Lordship surveyed the yard, storehouses, boat-houses, work-shops, timber, rope-works, and every article here: We have not had so complete an overhaul for several years.

A council was held on board the Victory on Saturday noon, at which were present, besides the President of the Admiralty and Sir Robert Harland, who came from his country-seat on purpose, the Admirals Howe, Barrington, Kempenfelt, Milbank, and Evans, and twelve of the oldest Captains: the result is not known, but it did not break up till seven o'clock, when his Lordship came on shore again, and is now at the Commissioner's house. He sets out for London to-morrow or Tuesday: The fleet continues victualling and watering. It is remarkable, only 87 men have been put on shore from Lord Howe's fleet, though the home-cruisers are generally estimated the most unhealthy.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, Aug. 16.

A Lieutenant in the navy from Rio de Janeiro, a passenger in the Hampden, from Lisbon, has favoured me with the inclosed copies; and, in confirmation of the truth of the insurrections in South America, says, that the Vicar-General and some soldiers had made their escape out of the country, and arrived at Rio in June last, the day before he left that place.

Amquiades, Sao, Dec. 28. 1781.

Que de Pupa Mar Inga has assaulted the Spaniards with great force, along with his cousin Papaguito as General making great hostilities.

He has taken from them the town of Da Puz, where the silver from the mines were carried. The Governor took flight from this force, and is now in the river. All the batteries passed here, without pardoning the innocent, unless they surrendered; and they defeated 400 soldiers who came from Buenos Ayres to give succour. This town was blockaded up four months and odd days, and the inhabitants supported themselves upon rats, horses, and dogs.

The commerce of the mines is at a stand, and it is supposed no more silver will come from Spanish America.

Extract of a letter from the Archbishop of Lima, to the Surgeon-General at Rio de Janeiro, dated Lima, January 31.

At the beginning we imagined that this rebellion would be slight, and easily extinguished; but, in spite of all our strongest efforts, it not only exists, but continues to increase in such a manner that history cannot produce an example. The enthusiast Tupac Amaru was to appearance the first and principal mover of the rebellion, and although we surprised and beat him at the battle of Tima, yet the son of that rebel, and his brother Diego Tupac Amaru, have succeeded him; and, if it is possible, they surpass him in the most dreadful barbarity and cruelty. All the provinces between Cusco and Chuguisaca are the sad witnesses of their horrible devastations; the most important settlements, such as Lampia Oviro, Le Crusero, Chacuito, and others, were plundered and burnt; Cayllon twice plundered, afterwards destroyed; the vicar and clergy murdered. The madness of these Americans is carried much farther than it is possible to be imagined: The long pikes that they have they thrust into the bodies of their prisoners, and expose them in that manner with the most brutal cruelty, until they expire; and if I were to proceed to describe to you their irreverent horror in destroying the churches and clergy, and even the women and children tortured with brutality, I should feel too much to succeed in the attempt. — Oh, Almighty God! when shall our calamities have an end from the miseries of their cruelty!

The gold and gold dust, with the mines of silver, too numerous to be named, are lost from Peru. Gue la Sunne is fully changed in the space of eight months; and the terrible consequences are, that we have no vigour left in our government at all to protect us. Whole provinces are deserted, fields lie uncultivated, and every sort of animal we had to support us is destroyed, and all the miners and other labourers murdered, and all commerce and trade totally ruined. More than 50,000 inhabitants of all ages and sexes have been butchered, and at this time our cruel enemies have a numerous army in our fight, three times larger than ours, and better paid and disciplined. This is the actual and miserable state of the kingdom of Peru, and its neighbouring provinces."

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, August 20.

By advices from Gibraltar we learn, that the Spaniards have been lately employed in forming two separate mines: But, from their situation, it is supposed they cannot effect any other purpose than rendering the walls of the garrison more inaccessible by throwing down the earth on the exterior side of it, without penetrating the rock on which the works are raised. The fire and the attacks are to be incessant, night and day. Men have orders to scale where death is inevitable to the besiegers.

Thus a great number of these desperate wretches will be destroyed by our bombs, grenades, artillery, and malkers. Besides, in all probability, many will be destroyed in springing their own mines, by the efforts of our countermines, which are intended to be worked underneath them. But the garrison, which has hitherto so much despised the threats, preparations and attacks of the Spaniards, began, within these few days, to dread the consequence of having no provisions. They were afraid they must have surrendered the place to the Spaniards: But the late winds sent them timely succours from the Barbary shores.

Last Saturday, was held a Board of Admiralty, when the Lords Commissioners were pleased to commission thirty young gentlemen, to serve as younger lieutenants on board the ships lately put into commission. The young gentlemen having passed their examination, and having been found qualified, were sworn in, and received their commissions accordingly on Monday.

We hear, a great number of merchant's having applied to the Lords of the Admiralty for protections to be granted to their outward bound ships, were told, their requests could not be granted in the present conjuncture.

"We hear, that navy bills were at a large discount some time since; and were observed to be very much bought for somebody. But since it is known, that they are shortly to be paid, if they are become things of value, the world will, perhaps, be curious enough to know who it is that could have such good intelligence. But if they will consider what — whose honesty is become a bye word, it is ten to one but they guess him."

All officers belonging to his Majesty's navy, whose ships are now in commission, have orders to repair on board their respective ships, the fleet under the command of Lord Howe being expected to sail within a few days.

They write from Chatham, that most of the ships of war that had lately been fitted out of that harbour, were sailed for Blackfakes, in order to take in their guns and provisions; and that on Tuesday last the Britannia was to sail for the same place.

We hear that Mr William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave a magnificent entertainment, at his house in town, to a great many of the nobility, in honour of the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Yesterday se'nnight, about eleven o'clock at night, a press gang came through Spitalfields, Shore-ditch, and Moorfields, with trumpets, drums, and hautboys before them, which excited many people to leave their dwellings and follow them. By this means they obtained a number of men, who joined them only to share their mirth, but must now likewise share their danger—if it should be thought proper to allow the British fleet to expose itself to any danger.

It is strongly reported, that their Graces the Duke and Duchesse of Richmond are preparing for a visit to France for two months.

It is written from Alcant the 23th ult. that four Spanish men of war, with sixty fail of transports, eighteen of them English, sailed from thence the 26th, to join the grand fleet designed on the Gibraltar expedition.

By letters from Brest we are informed, that five men of war are now lying in that road, waiting for to be joined by three others that are just ready. They say there that squadron is to be joined by ten fail from Toulon. Besides these mentioned, eight others are getting ready; but they do not pretend to guess whether they are bound.

On Saturday last, in the evening, an express arrived at Windsor from his Majesty's Extraordinary Ambassador at Berlin; on which a Cabinet Council was summoned to meet next day at noon, which prevented their Majesties going to chapel that day.

It is reported, that our Minister at the Court of Russia has received orders to return home, to accept of some more domestic employment to which he has been appointed.

A great number of bad guineas have been lately offered at the Excise-Office, Custom-House, &c. &c. They appear to be made of a metal not much unlike that called pinchbeck metal, and in imitation of his present Majesty's die.

The seven fail which are happily arrived at Gibraltar, are said to be those victualling transports which Lord Howe, it was imagined, had orders to escort to St Kitt's: But, by our advices, we find, that it was only a feint: For, after he had escorted them to a certain proper latitude, the pretended orders were broken, and they proceeded to Gibraltar.

The report of the Dutch having fallen in with forty fail of the remains of the West India fleet, we are assured is entirely premature.

On Saturday, a poor man dropped down dead of an apoplectic fit, in St Margaret's church-yard, Westminster. This would have been no extraordinary piece of news, if the man had been rich."

This day, the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglington visited the Castle, to which place he was appointed Governor, in room of the Right Hon. the Earl of Loudon deceased. The regiment of Western Fencibles, at present cantoned here, drew up on the Castle-hill to receive his Lordship; and so soon as he made his appearance on the hill, he was saluted, in the usual manner, by a discharge of the great guns.

Wednesday last, the 21st, being the seventeenth marriage-day of the Earl and Countess of Hopetoun, was celebrated at Hopetoun-house, the seat of the family, with unusual festivity, by a select company of friends, who assembled in honour of the day. The weather proved remarkably fine; the day was spent in the most pleasing manner; and the evening passed with cheerfulness, and that mirth, tempered with moderation, which demonstrates the hearty satisfaction of the assistants.

In the evening there was an emblematical illumination, in honour of the glorious 12th of April, where the British naval hero was represented supported by Hope, and crowned by Victory. On his right stood Fortitude, and Perseverance followed; closed by a garland, with the words, Rodney and Hood for ever.

On the left were represented Conjugal Felicity and Fidelity, wreathed in by the words, King George and Queen Charlotte. Their bright example cannot be too deeply engraven on the loyal breasts of their faithful subjects, to whom they set the best pattern of real happiness.

Fire-works were played off, after an interval, by a good band, of God save the King, Rule Britannia, and British like home; and they, which succeeded to a wish, were followed by Captain Reid's celebrated Highland March. The company returning into the house from the scene of action, which was in the bowling-green, the neighbours, who had assembled, drank to the health of the day, their Majesties, the glorious 12th of April, and the gallant commanders and seamen, and danced to true Scots music, till drove off by a shower, when they retired with the same orderly good humour that they exhibited through the whole evening; a convincing proof of their real feelings. However, the ball continued below stairs, till dispelled by the rising sun. Above, the company were delighted by Mr Tondoe's enchanting voice, who sung with heart and soul to render this little Fête, truly Glampatre, more pleasing; accompanied by those excellent musicians, Mess. Clerk, Rainaldie, and Scherky. At supper, the noted Gows played the most ancient Highland music in their Gaelic style, and touched them by M'Pherson's Farewell; after which Jardine's most beautiful catches, and others, were sung by the Ladies till Dona Noite came in, concluded by the petit che d'Amour, lears a bon bon."

The general observation was that satisfaction arising from real pleasure, gilded the lights of this evening, which were succeeded by a clear moon after the clouds, under which the obligingly tailed hawk dispelled, benignly contributing her sweet light till dawn of day; and that her modesty was not shocked by the smallest rict unbecoming her to behold; in that Diana, in presence, gave the festival.

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The following day was fine, in which her Grace the Duchess of Buccleugh, Lady Mary Montague, and the young Earl of Strathmore, those friends to real union, honouring the family with their company, the illumination was repeated, succeeded by music, and dancing on the green, by fewer numbers, but equal glee; so that it was difficult to determine which was the pleasantest evening. Friday morning, Mr. Tenucci favoured them with his celebrated air called the *Aurora*, never sung but at Bach's Concert, for which it was composed by that great Master of Music Queen Mary's Lamentation, wrote by Whitehead to an original tune of David Rizzio; and Banar's Banks, for which his predilection is well known.

Both days, Rodney's triumph reformed from every quarter, re-echoed from every voice, and told all the world around, "Great George is King!" expressing the inmost wishes of their hearts.

On the 17th inst. Lady Conliffe was safely delivered of a son and heir, at Chester.

The Hon. Mr. Frazer of Lovat, his lady and family, arrived in town on Wednesday, from London, on their way to the north.

This day arrived in Litch roads, his Majesty's ship Inspector of 20 guns, from a cruise; as did also the Flirt ship of 14 guns.

We hear from Borrowstounness, that a subscription has been lately opened there, to raise a fund for executing their canal of communication from thence to join the great canal, agreeable to act of Parliament, and that the greatest part of the money wanted is already subscribed.—Also, that the Trustees of their harbour have contracted to extend the eastern pier of the said harbour; and, by the time the canal is finished, they propose to construct a dry dock, of such dimensions as will admit ships of considerable burthen.—This canal, when finished, we understand will prove a work of real public utility to the commerce and navigation of this country, and render the great canal much more complete.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Walter Wood, dated Elsinore, August 6.

"Arrived this day a Dutch convoy, consisting of two large frigates, and 7 or 8 merchantmen; it appears that they are dispatched from the Dutch fleet, now cruising off the Nares of Norway; and it is probable that said fleet will remain in that station until the above two mentioned frigates join them again. This is the first Dutch convoy we have had up here since the commencement of the war with Great Britain."

A letter from Banff, dated the 21st inst. has the following paragraph:

"Yesterday evening, a small Custom-house cutter, belonging to this place, came in from a cruise, and brought over from Stromness in Orkney, a Captain Robertson, charged with dispatches from America for Government. He came over from Quebec to Orkney, on board the Quebec frigate of 32 guns. They took an American privateer of 10 guns on their passage. Captain Robertson set off early this morning for London."

Extract of a letter from Cork, August 12.

"On Tuesday the 6th instant anchored off this harbour, his Majesty's ship Princess Caroline of 50 guns, commanded by Hugh Bromedge, Esq. This ship sailed from Port Royal harbour Jamaica, on the 3d of June last, having on board a company of French grenadiers, of the regiment of Armagnac, and a company of the Royal French Artillery, with nine Officers of the troops captured in the Ville de Paris, in the memorable action of the 12th of April. The Princess Caroline sailed on a cruise from Port-au-Prince, but had met nothing until the 28th of July off the coast of Georgia, when she fell in with and took the Tartar, a French ship of 24 guns, and two hundred men. The Tartar's people were immediately moved out of her into the Princess Caroline, and two British Lieutenants, a Midshipman, and 40 men were sent on board her. Captain Bromedge then stood in for Savannah to land the prisoners. At eight o'clock of the following evening, a violent, but short squall of wind, suddenly overtook the Tartar, and she sank to the bottom.—Only the Midshipman and nine men, who clung to the top-gallant yards, were saved. The two Lieutenants were Mr. Amfink, of the Princess Caroline, and Mr. Thomson of the Prothee, but passenger in the Princess Caroline.—On the 30th of June, the Princess Caroline anchored off Savannah river, where every thing was in the greatest confusion; orders from Sir Guy Carleton having arrived there, for the immediate evacuation of that colony; and the transports for that purpose from Charleston, under convoy of his Majesty's ships, arrived there on the 1st of July. The King's troops, to the number of about 1500, under the orders of Brigadier-General Clarke, still kept their post above the town, but only waited the boats to embark. Most of the inhabitants of all ranks had abandoned their possessions and fled to the sea shore. Words cannot paint to the public the lamentable situation of those unfortunate people; they had assembled chiefly upon the barren island of Tybee, where all sexes and conditions, with their negroes, were living in common; some few only of the ladies had, indeed, been able to procure apartments, to be made them of boughs of trees and sea weeds. The Princess Caroline took off Sir James Wright, their Governor, from among them, and sailed for Charlestown, where she arrived on the 2d of July. Every thing there, bore a pretty peaceable aspect, the American General Green keeping at a respectable distance. Brigadier-General O'Hara, who had been detached from thence for Jamaica, was arrived at Barbadoes, and detained by the Commander in Chief in the Windward Islands. Colonel B. Moor, and Col. Cruger, were soon to sail for New-York, and Major-General Leslie being himself in bad health, meant also to go. Sir Guy Carleton had countermanded his own order, for drawing off the troops from Annapolis. The evacuation of Charlestown is resolved on. On the 11th day of July, the Princess Caroline again sailed for England, the Charlestown Grenville packet for Falkmouth in company. In the night of the 3d and 4th of August, 30 leagues south-west of Cape Clear, and 200 from Scilly, the Grenville packet took leave of the Princess Caroline, and steered for the Lizard. In her were passengers, Brigadier-General Gould, and many private gentlemen.

"On Thursday morning last, arrived in town from the ship, Sir James Wright, Bart. from Georgia, Captain Christie, and Captain Dalrymple, with dispatches from Jamaica and Charleston, and two Captains of the Royal French Artillery."

Extract of a letter from Eyemouth, Aug. 19.

"We had a great fall of rain last week, which, by raising the waters, has occasioned considerable damage in this neighbourhood; several farmers have had their hay swept off. And on Friday last, Mr. Stuart of Allanbank, while crossing the Whittadder near that place, was carried off his horse, but was so fortunate as to be immediately taken up by a boat, as he was floating down the river."

Montreal, and several other Correspondents favours, are delayed for want of time.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

Aug. 4. Duke of Athol of Borrowstounness, Hart, from Borrowstounness, for Dundee; in delay.

5. Morning Star, of Leith, Coullson, from Mastedand, for Peterburgh, with herrings.

ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Robert of Irvine, Rofs, from Mamel, for Irvine, with logs.

ELATHOR, Aug. 6.—Wind N.W. fresh gale. WALTER WOOD.

THE FOLLOWING NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

Are just published by C. ELLIOT, Parliament Square.

I. A COLLECTION of the most effective FARCES, and Entertainments performed on the British Stage. Volume 1. containing fourteen in number, printed on a fine demy paper; price only 2 s. 6 d. in boards; being only at the rate of 2 d. each, and 2 d. for binding.

II. Vol. II. is in the press, and will be published in November next.

III. The LETTERS of JUNIUS, complete in one volume, with Contents, Dedication, Preface, Notes, and Index. Price only 3 s. in boards.

IV. LES AVANTURES de GIL BLAS de Santillane, par M. Le Sage, nouvelle edition, revue, corrigee et ornée de figures, en deux tomes. Price only 5 s. neatly bound, or 4 s. in boards.

V. RUDDIMAN'S RUDDIMENTS, the eighteenth genuine edition, carefully corrected by a gentleman of Edinburgh. Price, 10 d. bound.

VI. GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES adapted to the above, and carefully corrected. Price 1 s. bound.

VII. MORAL INSTRUCTIONS of a Father to his Son, ready to undertake a long voyage, &c. &c. Price 1 s. bound.

VIII. Madam Beaumont's YOUNG MISSES MAGAZINE, 4 vols. in two; price only 3 s. sewed; and 4 s. bound.

IX. This is universally allowed to be the propoest book to put into a Young Lady's hand, as soon as she can read: the stories are short, the maxims excellent; and all tend to promote early virtue in the tender minds.

N. B. Great allowance to Bookellers and teachers; and the greatest variety of School Books of every kind may be had as above.

MADEIRA.

LATELY imported, a few Pipes good MADEIRA, which will be sold on moderate terms, by ANDERSON and CUNDELL, Leith.

To MERCHANTS and Others.

A HOUSE in LONDON in the mercantile line, and whose foreign connections are very extensive, wishes to engage with a Person of character and credit in SCOTLAND, whose judgment is good in the different articles manufactured in North Britain. The House will either engage as partners, and allow him a certain share of the profits arising from that business, or pay him the usual commission for his trouble on the purchases made for their account. As the consumption is very considerable, the party hopes none will answer this but those who are capable of conducting the business in the most eligible and proper manner, as a sum of money will be immediately at the command of the agent approved of.—Letters addressed to Mr M. No. 9. Crossby-square, London, will be duly noticed.

Dalmeny, Aug. 20. 1782.

THIS Day, the Public School of DALMENY was examined, in presence of a respectable company of Gentlemen and Clergy; and we the subscribers are authorized, in their names, to declare our perfect approbation. The young Gentlemen translated several pieces of Latin into good English, and some pieces of English into Latin, appearing uncommonly ready at the application of Grammar Rules. The reading of English being also examined, and specimens of their writing exhibited; the whole was much approved. The Meeting further particularly admired the proficiency of the boys in the knowledge of Geography and the use of the Globes.

Upon the whole, they most willingly recommend Mr. Dalmeny to the esteem and thanks of those parents, who have committed their children to his charge; as not only a painful teacher, but particularly attentive to the health and accommodation of his numerous boarders.—They hope that this publication may contribute to the farther establishment of that good reputation of which Mr. DAVIDSON is at present possessed.

GEO. ELLIS. JOHN HENDERSON,
JOHN RITCHIE. WILLIAM SHIELDS,
THO. ROBERTSON. JOHN MUIR.

ALLOA, 9th August, 1782.

THE Public School of ALLOA was this day examined, in presence of a number of the principal inhabitants, on which occasion the Minister of the parish, and several of the Clergy in the neighbourhood, assisted.—The progress which the Scholars had made in the several branches of their education, in the course of the last year, did the greatest credit to the abilities and attention of Mr. BELL the Rector, who received from the Meeting the compliments so justly due to his merit, of which they cannot in justice withhold giving this public testimony.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 3d of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. George Redpath's long room, in Berwick upon Tweed,

THE CARGO of the TARTAR, Captain WILLIAM RENWICK, from Antigua, consisting of

Ten hogheads and ten reivers of the best Muscavado Sugar; 24 puncheons of rum; 11 hogheads of Virginian Tobacco; 12 bags of Cotton; ten bags of Coffee; and a parcel of rice.

Samples and Catalogues to be seen any day before the sale, by applying to Captain Renwick, or any other of the concerned in the Tartar letter of marque at Berwick.

The above Goods will be sold either for exportation or home-consumption.

NOTICE to the DEBTORS of WALTER SETON and COMPANY, late merchants in Edinburgh.

NOTWITHSTANDING notice given by letters to the debtors of the said Company, to make payment of the debts due by them, to Andrew Hamilton clerk to the said Company, for the creditors of said Company, who has powers to discharge the same, very few of the said debtors have yet complied with that request.

All persons therefore, who stand indebted to the said Company, are intreated to make payment of their debts to the said Andrew Hamilton, betwixt and the first October next; otherwise actions will be raised at his instance for payment; without any further notice being given.

CHEMICAL OR PECTORAL DROPS.

BEING a speedy Cure for Coughs, Colds, Chincoughs, Asthma, Phthisis, Wheezings, Shortness of Breath, and all sorts of Consumptions.

They have been long in great demand, for their being as restorative as Asses Milk, but much more healing and powerful. They will also be of great advantage to use along with Asses Milk, as their good effects are so quick, at the same time are quite harmless. In bottles at 1 s. 3 d.

An uncommon fine sort of Daff's Elixir, which has been long preferred, by able judges, to any other, is particularly adapted for Stomach and Scurvy Complaints, Cholera, &c. in large glass bottles, 1 s. 6 d.; phials, 6 d. each.

N. B. The above have been long sold, with great success, by Mrs. YAIR. She will satisfy any as to particulars. They are sold as under: Sold by A. SMITH, partner, Bridge-street, R. and L. Lane milliners, Writers Court, Edinburgh; William Colles, bookbinder, Leith; James Dugan and James Gilles bookbellers, Glasgow; John Gilles bookbeller, Perth; Thomas Chapman, merchant, Dundee; William Ritchie merchant, Ayr; D. Buchanan bookbeller, Montrose; A. Thomson bookbeller, Aberdeen; A. Davidson bookbeller, Inverness; Alexander Stuart bookbeller, Dunbar; Francis Jones bookbeller, Carlisle; Alexander Nibbet bookbeller, Berwick; and William Watson bookbeller, Greenock.

Also, at the above places may be had, the ITALIAN WASH BALL, which, for its uncommon virtues, and being so agreeable and refreshing a perfume, has long had, and continues to have, a large share of the public favour; 1 s. each.

BOARDING.

MR. LEECHMAN, Teacher of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, Bristol Street, takes this opportunity of acquainting the Public, That he has accommodated for a few BORNAS BOARDERS. Any Gentlemen who please to favour him with their children may depend on their morals being carefully attended to, and the best usage with respect to diet and cleanliness.

N. B. His School will be opened on the 2d September next.

AYR RACES.

TO be run for over Ayr Course, upon Wednesday the 25th September 1782, a Purse of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling, for all ages, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 7 lbs. Six years old, 9 stone 2 lbs.
Five years old, 8 stone 9 lbs. Aged, 9 stone 6 lbs.

The best three-four mile heats. The winner of a King's plate this year carrying 5 lib. extra, and the winner of a 50 l. this year, 3 lib. extra.

On Friday the 27th day of September, FIFTY POUNDS, for all ages, carrying the following weights:

Four years old, 7 stone 7 lbs. Six years old, 8 stone 11 lbs.
Five years old, 8 stone 5 lbs. Aged, 9 stone 1 lib.

The best of three four-mile heats. The winner of a King's plate this year carrying 5 lib. extra, and the winner of a 50 l. this year, carrying 3 lib. extra.

The horses to be entered at the King's Arms, Ayr, on Monday the 22d September, between the hours of four and six afternoon. Each horse to pay two guineas entrance, and five shillings to the clerk. A proper certificate to be shown at the time of entering each horse. The winner of the first 50 l. not allowed to start for the second purse. Three horses to enter and start for each day, or no race, without the consent of the Stewards.

If any dispute shall arise at entering or running, the same to be determined by the Stewards, or by whom they shall appoint.

An Ordinary to be held at Mr. Wharton's, King's Arms, and Balls as usual.

STEWARDS.

THE EARL of GLENCAIRN,
Sir WILLIAM MAXWELL of Moncrieth, Bart.
WILLIAM MACDOWALL of Garthland, Esq.
JAMES DALRYMPLE of Orangfield, Esq.

BOUNTIES TO SEAMEN.

BY THE COUNTESS of HOPETOUN.

For his Majesty's ship GRAMPUS of Fifty Guns, (The Right Honourable LORD CRANSTOUN Commander,)

Now building, and near ready to launch at Liverpool.

THE COUNTESS of HOPETOUN hereby offers Bounties as follows, in addition to all other bounties, in order to forward completely manning his Majesty's new ship Grampus, commanded by the gallant Lord Cranstoun, whose bravery and spirited conduct so distinguished him on the glorious 13th of April last, and did the highest honour to Scotland, viz. To each able Seaman who shall, before the first of October next, voluntarily enter to serve on board the said ship, either with the Honourable Captain Napier or his officers, or with those appointed by Lord Cranstoun, and shall be approved of by his Lordship, thirty Shillings Sterling;—to each ordinary Seaman Twenty Shillings Sterling;—and to each Landsman so approved Ten Shillings Sterling;—to be paid along with the King's bounties. Care will be taken by his Lordship to convey such brave volunteers directly to the ship at Liverpool; and they may be assisted of every encouragement good men deserve of brave officers, in a ship expected to prove one of the best cruisers ever went to sea.

TIMBER TO BE SOLD.

THERE is to be sold, by public roup, at Blairhall, near Culrois, upon Tuesday the third day of September next, a large Quantity of Full-grown Oak, Ash, Elm, Beech, and Plane-trees, and about 200 Maiden Oaks. The Wood may be easily transported from Blairhall, as it lies within a mile of the harbours of Culrois and Torryburn.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

N. B. The following parts of the estate of Blairhall are to be let, and entered to at Martinmas next:

1. These parts of said estate, possessed by Joseph Luke, and ——— Wilson.
2. These two Grass Parks adjacent to Joseph Luke and ——— Wilson's possession, presently possessed by Mrs. Ransaldon.
3. The Farm of LONGLEYS and WESTER BROOM, possessed by Peter Young.

4. GARTHKNOWPARK.

The above Grounds may be seen by applying to John Ransaldon, Esq. of Blairhall; and proposals for leases may be given in to him, or to Samuel Mitchellson, junior, clerk to the signet.

To be LET betwixt and Martinmas next.

THE Lands and Estate of CRUIVE, situated in the parish of Logie, and county of Fife, about two miles from the ferry to Dundee; five from Cupar, and the same distance from St. Andrews.

This estate contains about 480 arable acres, besides upwards of 60 acres of rich meadow, and a very considerable extent of good pasture, affording one of the best sheep-walks in the county. The arable ground is partly a strong clay, partly a light dry soil, remarkably adapted to green crops; and the meadows (which are now in a state of nature) may be drained at a small expense, and will then for many years produce immensely. There are a number of cottages on the ground, which give a tenant command of labourers at all times, and enable him to dispose of the remote parts of the outfield ground to great advantage.

Every encouragement will be given by the proprietor, by building, draining, or inclosing; and tenants of stock and industry will find this estate an object worthy their attention.

Proposals in writing, for all or any part of the above, may be sent betwixt and the end of September, to Mr. Anstruther Advocate, Edinburgh; and such as are not accepted of will be concealed.

N. B. The proprietor would incline that a proportion of the rent was paid in victual.

TO LET IN THE COUNTY OF FIFE, THE FARMS of SALVAGE and INCHCOR.

THEY or BELLS KNOWS, part of the estate of Spencefield, and to be entered to at Martinmas 1783. The farm of Salvage consists of 64; and Inchcor of 87 acres Scots measure, are in the parish, and lie within less than half a quarter of a mile of the town of Innerkeithing.—These Farms will be let either separately or together, or in small lots to the inhabitants of Innerkeithing. The land is remarkably good, and fit for raising crops of every kind, and the situation convenient, being very near coal or lime. Dung can be had in plenty from the towns of Innerkeithing, Dunfermline, or North Queensferry, at a reasonable price, which towns are a ready market for the produce of the farms.

The lands are to be inclosed and divided into parks. The present tenants will show the grounds, and those inclining to bargain may apply to Mr. Beaton at Lochgelly.

LANDS IN MID-LOTHIAN TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands of LEITH-HEAD, either in whole or in lots, comprehending the inn and 40 acres of land set therewith, commonly known by the name of Little Vanhoe, lying in the parish of Kirkcubright, and county of Edinburgh.

The lands in whole consist of above 260 acres; and there was lately built upon them a neat mansion-house, fit to accommodate a pretty large family. Except the 40 acres set along with the inn, the lands may be entered to at Martinmas next. They are situated eleven measured miles from Edinburgh, on the great road leading from thence to Lanark, and the shore of Ayr.

If the lands are not purchased in whole, they will be sold in three lots, viz. the first lot, comprehending the inn and 40 Acres of Land, consists of about 103 acres. The second lot, upon which the mansion-house is situated, consists of about 80 acres, mostly inclosed with hedge and ditch. And the third lot, upon which the house of Leith-head is situated, consists of about 80 acres. By these divisions the marshes will be rendered more straight, and the lots compact, so that purchasers, whether for profit or pleasure, will be enabled to improve them to very good purpose.

For further particulars apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and survey of the lands, and who has power to conclude a bargain either in whole or in lots.

THE Ministers and Elders, several Members of

the Town Council, the Members of the different Incorporations, and the far greater part of the Inhabitants in the town and parish of Brechin, members of the established Church, being met together this day in the church of Brechin, and taking under their consideration the design now on foot for an application to Parliament, in order to procure a repeal of the act 1712, restoring Patronages, are unanimously of opinion, That such an application is highly reasonable and necessary; and they resolve to concur with and support it; and they embrace this opportunity of declaring to the world their sentiments and resolutions.

We consider every Christian congregation as having an unquestionable right to call or chuse their own Pastors, at least to be consulted in their choice and nomination: We consider this as a right inherent in society, and enforced and ratified by the practice of the primitive and Apostolic Church.

We look on Patronages to be destructive of the essential and unalienable rights of Christian congregations, without warrant of authority in the New Testament, unheard of and unknown in the days of the Apostles, and even for some centuries after Christianity had become the established religion in the Roman empire—the production of the darkest and most corrupt ages of the Church—the native offspring and growth of Popery.

The tearing and dividing the Church, the introduction of an impious, illiterate, and worthless Clergy into her bosom, and the giving occasion and encouragement to a train of the most disgraceful sinistical transactions, are the mischievous and lamentable consequences which Patronages tend, in their own nature, to produce, and which have constantly and invariably followed from them, ever since their commencement, and in every age and period in which they have taken place.

An application to Parliament, by the body of the people, in the different parishes of Scotland, for a repeal of the act 1712, appears to us peculiarly necessary and proper at the present juncture, because the mischievous consequences of Patronages are every day more severely and heavily felt; so that the ruin of the established Church must be inevitable, if this grievance is not quickly redressed.

At the same time, it is certain we have not the smallest ground to expect, that such an application will be made by our General Assemblies: if it is made at all, it must be by the body of the people. If such an application shall be made by a majority of parishes, and properly conducted, we are not without hopes of its being successful.

The following are some of the grounds on which our expectations are founded:

In the first place, the people in the different parishes are the persons principally concerned. It is the body of the people who attend on our Churches, and on the ordinances of the Gospel there dispensed. It is their particular interest to have a Minister settled among them to their liking, and by whom they may be edified. According to the glorious Claim of Right, Scotland's Magna Charta, the poorest cottager has as good a title to apply to Parliament for the redress of a grievance as those of the highest rank: A circumstance which, we flatter ourselves, the British Legislature will never overlook and disregard in any instance, or on any occasion.

In the next place, the civil liberty, as well as religious privileges of the people, are evidently concerned in the present case. The people of Scotland, in their intended application, will no doubt insist, as our General Assemblies have often done in the better days of the Church, that the restoring Patronages in 1712 was the violation of an express article of the Union—a bare-faced encroachment on our civil liberty. An application on such grounds bids fair to be successful at the present juncture, the juncture favourable to liberty. It may be reasonably expected, that such an equitable Administration as we have at present will, in a case so circumstanced, throw their weight into the scale, in order to procure us a redress of our grievances: And those worthy Members of the British Senate, who have always appeared the strenuous assertors of civil and religious liberty, cannot miss, in consistency with their professed principles, to lend a propitious ear to the poor oppressed Presbyterians in Scotland, when applying in a legal and constitutional manner for a recovery of some of their most valuable civil and religious privileges, which had been basely torn from them, in contradiction of the public faith.

Signed in name, and by appointment of the Meeting, by
JOHN BISSET, Preses.

By Order of the Honourable
COMMISSIONERS of his MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,
THERE is to be exposed to public sale, in the Custom-houses of the ports, upon the respective days after mentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION;

SUNDRY Parcels of Foreign Tea, Brandy, Rum, Aquavitz, Wines, and others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.—The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Custom-houses, on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Custom-house hours.

LEITH, Thursday, Aug. 29. 1782.—4656 lbs. Fine Black Tea, and 339 lbs. Coarse Tea.

PERTH, Saturday, Aug. 31.—420 gallons Brandy, 6 Nips of Ling Fish, 4 firkin Herrings, and a parcel of China.

ABERDEEN, Monday Sept. 2.—706½ gallons Brandy; 496½ gallons Rum; 427 gallons Geneva; 1400 Slaters; 50 pieces of Nankeen; 2 Boats and the materials of the Hull, (after being broke up) with the Furniture of the Sloop Friendship.

INVERNESS, Wednesday Sept. 4.—300 gallons French Red Wine; 190 gallons Portugal White Wine, and a Boat.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Wednesday, Sept. 4.—64 gallons Red Portugal Wine; and 17½ gallons Geneva.

GLASGOW, Thursday, Sept. 5.—22½ yards Linen; and 19 gallons Aquavitz.

GREENOCK, Thursday, Sept. 5.—44 gallons Aquavitz; and 23 gallons Sour Wine.

DUMFRIES, Saturday, Sept. 17.—49 gallons Brandy; and 19 gallons Geneva.

STRANKAER, Monday, Sept. 9.—52 gallons Brandy; 41 gallons Rum; and 7 chalders and 24 buhels Coals.

TWO DWELLING-HOUSES TO BE SOLD.

THE GROUND STOREY of that Building in Nicolson's Park, called Peacock's Land, being the second north from Chapel Street. The Tenement consists of two dwelling-houses, each having two good rooms, closets, and a cellar, with an area to the fore street.

The Houses have lately undergone a thorough repair, and will be shown by the present possessors.

Any person inclining to purchase will be informed of farther particulars, by applying to John Anderson junior, merchant, Queen's Street, Leith.



That on Tuesday the 27th current, betwixt the hours of one and two in the afternoon, there will be exposed to sale by public roup, within the house of James Stewart vintner in Greenock,

The good Brigantine Oxford,

burden about 90 tons, with her boat-boat and whole materials, as the now lies in the harbour of Greenock. The Oxford is newly graced, and may be sent to sea immediately.

Inventories to be seen in the hands of Mr Michael Erskine in Glasgow, or James Wyllie, Greenock. 22d August 1782.

NEUTRAL SHIP for Charter,

Or the Island of St THOMAS, if encouraging freight offers,

THE Danish Snow CHRISTIAN and KAREN,

Andreas Anderson master, now ready to take on board goods at Greenock. The Christian and Karen is a stout vessel, about 350 tons burden, well found in every respect, and completely manned with Danish seamen.

Those who may incline to charter said vessel, or who have goods to ship for St Thomas, are requested to apply immediately to Hamilton, Maciver, and Co. merchants in Greenock.



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and DAVID TURNBULL, Esq;

A General Meeting of the Trustees for the Turnpike-Roads from North Queensferry to Dunfermline and Culrofs is to be held within the the Town-house of Kinross, upon Tuesday the 10th day of September next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, when business of importance is to be laid before the meeting. It is therefore hoped the Trustees will attend.

FARMS IN KINCARDINE-SHIRE.

TO be LET for such number of years as shall be agreed on, and en- to at Whitsunday next,

The several FARMS of the Lands of DUNNOTTAR in the shire of Kincardine, belonging to Mr Keith of Revaltown, viz.

The Farms of Dannottar, Bogaty-head, Barn-yards, Easter Side, Uras, Nether Crawton, Lumgair, Nether Kirkland, and sundry other farms, some of the smallest of which will be joined together. They are very conveniently situated for improvement, being in the neighbourhood of Stonehaven, where lime is imported; and as they lie along the coast, have the benefit of sea-ware. There is also a small fishing town on the lands, where lime may be brought in. The high-road from Aberdeen and Stonehaven to Bervie, Montrose, &c. runs through the lands. The rents have not been raised past all memory. Encouragement will be given to tenants who carry on improvements.

Those inclining to have a lease of one or more farms, will send proposals in writing to Alexander Keith writer to the signet, at Edinburgh, on or before the 1st of October next. The offers not accepted shall be concealed.

There is also to be let out, Ground for building houses, &c. adjoining to the high-road before mentioned, and no fee-duty to be exacted for the first three years.

For particulars, apply to Mr Keith at Edinburgh, or Mr William Young Sheriff-clerk at Stonehaven.—Those who incline long leases rather than fees, may be accommodated in that way, and no rent exacted for the first three years.

TACKS TO BE SUBSET OR ASSIGNED

THE TACKS of the following Farms, possessed by James Finlay of Wallford, at the time of his death, are to be subset or assigned, and entered to at Martinmas next, or the separation of the present crop from the ground, for the years aftermentioned yet to run of said tacks, viz. 1st, The Tacks of COTTS, in the parish of West Kirk, until Martinmas 1790. 2d, The Tack of MURRAYFIELD, in the same parish, until Martinmas 1800. 3d, The Tack of INNERLEITH, in said parish, until Martinmas 1789. 4th, The Tack of SILVER-KNOWES, in the parish of Cramond, till Martinmas 1785. 5th, The Tack of EASTER NORTON, in the parish of Ratho, till Martinmas 1812. 6th, and lastly, The Farm of GOLFHALL, in the parish of Corstorphine, till Martinmas 1791.

There is also to be let, and possessed at said term of Martinmas next, the Wester Farm of WALLFORD, with an Inclosure of eight acres or thereby, as the same were possessed by Mr Finlay at his death, for such a rent, and such a number of years as will be agreed upon.

As it is proposed to subset or assign the foregoing tacks, upon signed proposals; and as the purchasers of the same must become bound to relieve the original tackman of all pretensions and obligations thereby incumbent on him at his removal, Harry Guthrie, junior, writer in Edinburgh, will show the tacks, and is empowered to receive the signed proposals, and as the crops of victual at present growing on the said several farms are to be advertised to be sold by roup, as soon as the tacks are disposed of, it is requested, that all intending to purchase may lodge their proposals within eight days from this 17th of August, as the disposal of the tacks will be no longer delayed.

It is requested, that all who have claims upon Mr Finlay, may lodge exact notes thereof with the said Harry Guthrie; and that all indebted to Mr Finlay may pay their debts to the said Harry Guthrie, who is empowered to receive the same.

STIRLING PARK.

THAT upon Tuesday the 10th day of September 1782, there will be LET in lease by public roup, within the house of James Wingate vintner in Stirling, for the term of nineteen years after Martinmas 1783, THAT PARK at Stirling, called the King's Park, King's Knot, Betti, and Cowan Hills, as presently possessed by William Buchan, and his sub-tenants.

The roup to begin at twelve o'clock mid-day.

BY ADJOURNMENT AND UPSET PRICE LOWERED.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be exposed to SALE, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 28th of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands of RAE BERRY,

and Three-Fourth Parts of the Lands of BALMAE, which belonged to the deceased William Kirkpatrick of Raeberry, as possessed by William Copeland of Gregory, John Carion, and Alexander Roxburgh, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and dewartry of Kirkcudbright. The gross rent is proven to be

From which deducting the money spend payable to the minister of Kirkcudbright, L. 9 7 6

And the victual spend, being 3 bolls 6 pecks bear, converted at 16s. per boll, reckoning 8 bolls to the peck, 3 0 0

Remains of free rent, L. 292 12 6

The proven value whereof, at twenty-three years purchase, is 6730l. 7s. 6d.; but by the authority of the Court, the upset price is lowered to 6437l. 15s. The lands hold of the Crown, and are pleasantly situated on the east side of the entry into the bay of Kirkcudbright, within three miles of that borough; commanding a most extensive view of the shores of Cumberland, Isle of Man, and Scots coast on the east and west. They are of the best quality, inclosed and subdivided, and the greatest part well marled and improved; and there is marle on the grounds sufficient far the rest of the estate.

On the Maips of Balmae there is an elegant double house, built and fitted up in the modern taste, with a neat garden surrounded with a high wall, stocked with a variety of the best fruit-trees; and there are several clumps of planting on the lands, well fenced, and in a thriving condition.

There are also two very good farm-houses, with suitable offices, on the estate; and on the west side there is a port or harbour, and all the coast abounds with fish.

A purchaser may enter to the natural possession of the mansion-house and garden immediately, and to a considerable part of the lands about the house at Whitsunday next.

The articles and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson depute-clerk of Session; and copies thereof in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, who will likewise show the title-deeds, and give such other information as may be required.

Robert Beveridge writer in Kirkcudbright, the factor, will give directions for showing the lands to any who apply to him.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th day of September, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING FARMS, &c. belonging to Mr BORTHWICK of Crookstown:

I. GLENGELT, with its pertinents, L. 226

II. HILLSLOP, CALPHILL, and ALLANSHAWES, 200

III. LADYSIDE and GARWALD, 160

IV. A GARDEN of eight acres, and sundry Tenements within the town of Dalkeith, 50

L. 636

For particulars, apply to Mr Borthwick, the proprietor, Laurieston-street, Edinburgh, or to James Watson writer to the signet, who will give to any person who has a view of purchasing a copy of particulars relative to the said lands.

The ESTATE of GLINS in Stirlingshire,

And SEVERAL HOUSES in Glasgow.

UPON Wednesday the 2d day of October next, at 11 o'clock noon, within the house of James Wingate vintner in Glasgow, there will be exposed to sale by public roup, All and Whole the Estate of COLQUHOUN GLINS, and SUPERIORITIES of the Lands of Easter Glins, and of Wester Calmore.

The tenants pay cess, stipend, salary, and other public burdens, the present free rental, as mentioned in former advertisements, is 220 l. Sterling.

The estate is already half way inclosed and subdivided, and the remainder may be easily accomplished, there being free-stone quarries every part thereof, which will be a great rise of rent.

The whole is very improvable, and may be carried on at a rate, there being inexhaustible lime quarries near by. It lies in the middle of a sporting country, a little south of the great road betwixt Stirling and Dunbarton, and within seven computed miles of Stirling, within two of the market and post-town of Kippon, and a little more of the bridge of Frew, over Forth. It affords a sufficient freehold qualification in Stirling county; and the lands being low valued, the cess and public burdens bear a light proportion to the rent. There is an excellent mansion-house and garden in the middle of the estate, both in modern and in good order. The office-houses are also commodious, and built at much expense, and are in the best repair.

The conditions of sale, and title-deeds, to be seen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling; and the estate will be shown by Mr Kay or William Robertson at Glins.

As also, upon Thursday the 10th day of October next, at 11 o'clock noon, within the house of Mr Buchanan, Saracen's Head, Glasgow, there will be sold by public roup, the SEVERAL HOUSES and TENEMENTS in the city of Glasgow, that lately pertained to Mr Buchanan of Glins, which will be shown on calling for Mr Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, in whose hands the title-deeds are, and who will commune with any person inclining to purchase.

LANDS OF ADAMTOWN.

TO be SOLD at Ayr, in the house of Mr Wharton vintner, on Thursday the 3d of October 1782, at one o'clock noon.

The Lands and Estate of ADAMTOWN.

Ten Acres or thereby of Land, part of the great meadow called QUHAR BOGUE, lying in the parishes of Monkton and Stirling, and shire of Ayr, and within five miles of the boroughs of Irvine, Kilmarnock, and three of Ayr.

As also, The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of Goldring, Crook Hillhouse, Ladykirk, and Ladylands; and the Patronage of the parish of Monkton.

The estate is of a very rich quality, lies exceedingly compact, properly inclosed and subdivided with ditches and hedges, which is a thriving condition. The yearly rent of the said estate, valued lands in the proprietor's natural possession at a reasonable rate, is 421 l. Sterling.—On the estate there are 40 acres of natural which will very soon be ready for cutting; besides which, there are a considerable number of very old trees, properly disposed, and a commodious modern mansion-house, judiciously situated, and commanding an extensive prospect of a fertile and well-cultivated country, the frith of Clyde, island of Arran, and rock of Illa; and, at a distance from the mansion-house, there is a very good kitchen garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote in the member of Parliament for the shire of Ayr.

The progress of write to the estate are perfectly clear, and may be seen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the signet; to whom, or John Boswell writer in Ayr, any intending to purchase may apply for further particulars.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUN.

Within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 22d day of August 1782, between six and seven afternoon,

THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTERCAIRN.

CAIRN and others, lying within the parishes of Fettercairn, Dundun, and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this estate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firlots bear, 472 l. 5s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn, Craignishoun, Godscie, &c. hold of the Crown, the value rent 1962l. Scots, which may be easily split into above four votes or freeholds.

Most of the farms on the estate are fit in tack to good tenants, and great part of them enclos'd with hedge and ditch, which the tenants their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good stone-quarry in the heart of the estate, and an excellent lime-works wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly supplied with lime for manure; unwrought limestone also appears in several parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many streams running through them, and have abundance of firing from the inexhaustible moorlands upon estate. The hill farms have most extensive pasture for black cattle, sheep, and those below are close rich corn fields, of excellent and good soil, and well drained by ditches lately cast for that purpose. The arable lands are in general inclosed with hedges, which are in a very thriving condition. If a purchaser inclines, he may immediately inclose and plant above 120 acres of moor-ground of Luternum which lie at present uncultivated, and on which none of the tenants has any servitude or right of pasturage.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleasantly situated in the middle of the estate, about two miles south of the Grampian hills, which abound with all manner of game. The proprietors have resided on the estate for many years past; the house, however, in its roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in constant repair, so that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's residence. The garden consists of about two acres of ground, inclosed with a good wall, and well stored with fruit-trees. There is about 13 acres of well-grown fenced planting near the house, of fir, ash, and beech, from 25 to 30 years old. If the proprietor should chuse to reside at the house of Fettercairn, which, for the use of keeping constant fires in it, is at present possessed by the gardener, he has open for his natural possession the garden and about eight acres, set to the gardener only from year to year and he may also have 22 acres of excellent inclosed ground in the field called The Callender, adjoining to the house, upon giving a years warning to the present tenants.

The manor of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market towns of Stirling and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good. A rental of the lands, progress of the title-deeds, and conditions in Edinburgh, Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Professor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Glasgow, will show the grounds.

N. B. If the purchaser inclines, one half of the price may lie in his hands, upon his giving good security for it.

SALE of the LANDS of ALDERSTON,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 29th August 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of ALDERSTON, lying within the parish of Mid-Caldor and county of Edinburgh, consisting of about 660 Scots acres, mostly inclosed, and divided by hedge and ditch, and belts of planting. The free yearly rent is about 350 l. Sterling.

There is a good mansion-house upon the estate, with suitable garden and offices, pleasantly situated within two miles of Mid-Caldor, a good market town, and 15 miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road.—There is a good lime-quarry in the middle of the estate, within two miles of Cal.

The Lands entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county of Edinburgh; and, for the encouragement of purchasers, will be exposed at 7000 l. Sterling.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and plan of the lands to be seen in the hands of John Hay, accountant in Edinburgh; or John Gordon, jun. writer to the signet.

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